

BUSINESS WELFARE URGED BY COLONEL

Would Amend Sherman Law
to Prevent Necessity of
Its Violation.

ENEMY AT HOME SCORED

America Not to Be "Polyglot
Parading House for
Money Hunters."

Hartford, Conn., Nov. 3.—Denouncing the American pacifist as the "most efficient ally of the German militarist," Col. Roosevelt tonight, speaking at a rally in the interest of Schuyler Merritt, Republican candidate for Congress from the Fourth district, urged wholehearted support of the government and the necessity of bending every effort to a successful prosecution of the war.

Thoroughgoing Americanism and a permanent policy of preparedness "which shall make this nation able to defend itself at any time by its own strength and without allies against alien aggression," he said, were the two vital needs of the moment. There is no place for "fifty-fifty loyalty to this republic," he declared.

Col. Roosevelt stressed two main points: the necessity for assuring the welfare of business and for safeguarding the welfare of the workers, and the imperative necessity of silencing enemies within the country. He was cheered tremendously as in characteristic style, he developed these themes.

People Failed to Meet Crisis.
At the outset he spoke in praise of Schuyler Merritt, a candidate for Congress. Then he said:

"We are in one of those stupendous cataclysms that at long intervals befall humanity, and in many ways, taking into account the character of the nations involved and the extent of the disaster, this horror through which we are passing is worse than any which hitherto has befallen mankind as a whole. We are a people whose appeal is to the whole world, and whose failure to meet the crisis, although for over two years and a half the warning was written across the whole horizon in letters of flame and blood.

"In the first place, we must meet the immediate need by bending our whole energies to prosecuting this war to a completely triumphant conclusion, no matter how long it takes and at no matter what cost of blood or treasure. In the next place, we must prepare our whole structure—military, economic, and above all, spiritual—in such fashion that not only shall we never again be caught unprepared for such a crisis, but the assertion of our indispensable international rights, but, furthermore, that we shall make our trained power of defense against our enemies rest on a foundation of justice and strength and brotherly good will and understanding in our industrial and social relations at home."

Business Bound to Labor.

Then Col. Roosevelt arraigned demagogues for senseless attacks against the welfare of business.

"There can be no permanent spiritual uplift," he said, "unless on a basis of reasonable material well-being. There must be fair play for the workman and farmer, and on the other hand there must be business well-being, for otherwise there cannot be permanent prosperity for every one. In other words, it is entirely impossible wisely to treat the business and labor problems save as indissolubly bound together. The conditions must be such that the business man prospers, or else nobody else will prosper; and yet, unless the prosperity is shared in reasonable degree by the men who work with him and by the public for which he works, it is of little or no worth to the community."

"We must insist on business prosperity, because otherwise there will be no prosperity at all, and we must insist on reasonable equity in passing this prosperity around or it will not be worth having. The demagogue who inveighs against and seeks to interfere with



business prosperity is really the same kind of an enemy of the commonwealth as his nominal foe, the reactionary who refuses to acknowledge the duty of the government to see to it that there is measurable equity in the distribution of the fruits of prosperity.

Cooperation Needed Badly.

"Demagogic effort to break up or destroy all business merely because it is big or prosperous is thoroughly mischievous from every standpoint. The aim should be to encourage business and to control it, to secure cooperation among those engaged in business as far as possible, and to supervise large scale business so as to secure its good behavior, but not to penalize it while it renders proper service. At this moment the Government practically has suspended the Sherman law and along certain lines is encouraging business men to do the very things that the Sherman law forbids. But, of course, if the Sherman law hurt business in time of war it also hurts it in time of peace. Instead of having the Administration connive at breaking the law at this time the law should be amended so as to make it unnecessary to break it at all—along the line of seeing that business is both encouraged and controlled."

The Colonel then turned to his favorite topic of straight out Americanism. He repeated his maxim that there can be no "fifty-fifty" loyalty. A citizen must be an American and nothing else, or else he isn't an American at all, he said. No sort of hyphen filled bill. "America," he said, "is not to be made a polyglot parading house for money hunters to prosecute this war to a completely triumphant conclusion, no matter how long it takes and at no matter what cost of blood or treasure. In the next place, we must prepare our whole structure—military, economic, and above all, spiritual—in such fashion that not only shall we never again be caught unprepared for such a crisis, but the assertion of our indispensable international rights, but, furthermore, that we shall make our trained power of defense against our enemies rest on a foundation of justice and strength and brotherly good will and understanding in our industrial and social relations at home."

Urges Universal Service.

He came then to the definition of good citizenship after outlining the evils of long neutrality and of permitting Germany "to kick us into war." He said:

"Our pacifist friends and the politicians who heed them to get their votes promised us peace if we would refuse to prepare. Well, you see the

result. If we had done our duty three years ago and had then started to prepare, and if we had acted as we should have acted after the Lusitania outrage, very possibly we should not have had to go to war at all, and most certainly we had made war the war would have been over by this time. Next time let us be able to protect ourselves. This means that we ought to introduce in this country the principle of universal military service. That's the way to get a real democratic army."

HEMPSTEAD THEFTS LAID TO SOLDIERS

Village President and Automobile Owners Suffer
by Raids.

Good citizens of Hempstead, who are in the habit of being out at night, or who proudly possess jitneys, have appealed to the military authorities to strengthen the protest force. The immediate cause of the appeal was a robbery committed upon Floyd Weeks, village president and a Custom House official, who was attacked by four men in United States uniform shortly after midnight last night and relieved of his gold watch, a diamond pin and \$20 in money.

The residents have the additional complaint, of some weeks standing, that their "Henry's" cannot be left at the curb without likelihood of their being driven off by joy riders from the camp. On one occasion the driver of a passenger jitney to the camp was thrown out when he attempted to collect the fares and ignominiously left behind. The car was used for some time before being returned. It is said, and the owner was notified yesterday by an artilleryman that the machine was in the woods near the village.

The military police believe that the men who held up President Weeks were disguised as soldiers and are conducting a search. The reserves were unable to find the men to-day and were convinced they were not stragglers from Camp Mills.

Hempsteaders have requested a ruling to permit investigation of every party of soldiers seen in automobiles, and as Deputy Sheriff Henry Jacklits is among those who have been victimized action is expected. The deputy believes that his own car was employed to take a carful of Camp Mills men to New York and was abandoned somewhere in the city. Reports of car losses have come from every village near the camp.

Yeggs Fight Citizens and Escape.

WATERTOWN, N. Y., Nov. 3.—A number of shots were exchanged by residents of the village of Sterlingville, near here, and yeggs who blew the post office safe this morning. One man was wounded, the yeggs escaping with \$40.

WHITMAN SEES MEN "GO OVER THE TOP"

Governor Carried Away With
the Realism of Drill at
Camp Wadsworth.

WORK OF BOMBING BEGUN

Additional Officers Transferred to 107th and 108th Infantry From Old Units.

CAMP WADSWORTH, SPARTANBURG, S. C., Nov. 3.—Gov. Whitman watched to-day a bunch of New York soldiers "go over the top" of one of the instruction trenches, saw them drive their bayonets into dummies representing German soldiers and while the charge was being made he grew excited and waved his silk hat in the air and shouted: "Go on, boys! Give it to 'em!"

Capt. C. C. Waterbury had his class in bayonet work go through a drill for Gov. Whitman's benefit. Capt. Waterbury, as is his custom, talked to the men as they started across the trench field and told them of the atrocities committed by the Germans. He used forcible language and threw earnestness into his words. He got the men worked up to their usual frenzy this morning, and the Governor, who was standing by, got excited and mad too, and if he had a rifle he would have joined in the charge.

Having no gun, he was forced to content himself with helping Capt. Waterbury with the talk. He was in fine fettle and used some invectives which will be treasured by those who heard them. The Governor was pretty well exhausted when the last of the dummies had been bayoneted.

Gov. Whitman also was an interested spectator while Capt. Vaughn of the Officers Reserve Corps put a class of fifty men through a twenty minute calisthenics drill. The exercises of the most arduous kind and the Governor was deeply impressed. He said he was beginning to understand how the men in camp here presented such a vigorous physical appearance.

Before leaving for Columbia, where

he will be the guest of Gov. Manning until to-morrow, Gov. Whitman paid a short visit to Private Cornelius Vanderbilt of the Headquarters Troop, who is in bed with an attack of tonsillitis. Young Vanderbilt has a pet raccoon which he caught since coming here and thinks so much of it that he insisted on carrying it to the hospital with him. He has it chained to his cot and the animal plays around him all day. The Governor and the raccoon were mutually distrustful of each other, but they did not come to actual blows.

Gov. Whitman will spend to-night and to-morrow in Columbia and was undecided when leaving here whether he would return to Camp Wadsworth or go direct to New York from Columbia.

Lieut. Pierre Postierre of the French army, who is here to instruct the officers of the Twenty-seventh Division in the use of grenades, had a class to-day throwing live bombs. The sound was very battle like. The grenades used to-day were made at Camp Wadsworth and were of the type used in the European battles at the start of the war. Lieut. Postierre was told before leaving Paris that he would be able to get the latest type of grenade on this side of the water, but has been disappointed. He is hoping to get some of the modern bombs soon, however.

The ones that have been used here have been made in camp under his direction. He used dummies at first, but has had some made of tin and loaded with the T. N. T. explosive. Puses are used, and the resulting explosion is all that could be desired.

Lieut. Postierre, talking to-day to his class, said the American officers were learning wonderfully fast. "They are quick," he said. "They get the idea at once and they follow instructions. It is a pleasure to work with them."

Commissioned officers of the Twelfth Infantry have been transferred as follows: First Lieut. G. R. Dunaway and Gilbert Rudkin and Second Lieut. R. H. Trask and P. G. Henderson to the 107th Infantry; First Lieut. Fielding V. Jacobson, William Stout, C. R. D. Seidenfeld and C. R. Tennant to the 108th Infantry.

First Lieut. Charles G. E. Frank, Harold B. Platt and Robert Bennett of the Fourteenth Infantry have been transferred to the 107th Infantry.

First Lieut. Francis H. Beglin, Amos F. Brown and Thomas B. Patton, Jr., of the Seventeenth Infantry have been transferred to the 108th Infantry.

First Lieut. Edwin C. Ziegler, Charles H. Hignell and Alonzo M. Hart and Second Lieut. William D. Coulter of the Seventy-fourth Infantry have been transferred to the 108th Infantry.

"DRY" GLOOM CASTS PALL OVER HOBOKEN

Many Saloons in Prohibition
District Open to Sell
Soft Drinks.

OTHERS TO FOLLOW SUIT

Booze Parlors Outside Dreary
Zone Do a Thriving
Business.

The gloomiest persons in the Western Hemisphere yesterday were the white coated gentlemen, formerly prominent in the genteel profession of barkeeping, who stood behind the bare in the booze-laden saloons of that part of Hoboken which went dry Friday night for the duration of the war. They fairly radiated gloom and misery as they ignored requests for beer and whiskey and served their few customers with every known variety of soft drink, together with sandwiches and cigars and a curious liquid which they solemnly assured the skeptical customers was coffee.

In spite of the governmental order which took the booze out of the saloons nearly two-thirds of those affected were opened yesterday and will remain open so long as Hoboken will drink soft drinks. Some of them did a fair business, they reported, largely because of the crowds of slummers who came down curiously eager to get a cup of coffee or a glass of soda water in places where, prior to the dry order, these beverages had been known only vaguely as something that, probably existed, but for which nobody had any use.

Saloons to that part of Hoboken not included in the dry order did a big business all day, because they had to serve thousands of others who just couldn't be patriotic enough to force soda down their tender throats. In many sections lines of men a block long stood before saloon doors waiting their turn to get inside and obtain a drink, and the cash register tinkled joyfully all day.

Secretary of War Baker visited Hobo-

ken yesterday, and his appearance gave rise to a report that the other Hoboken saloons were going to be closed and the town put under martial law. United States District Attorney Charles F. Lynch, however, said that Mr. Baker's visit had no connection with the dry order, and that neither he nor United States Marshal Albert O. Bollschweiler had seen the Secretary. Mr. Baker came over to New York later in the afternoon.

District Attorney Lynch and his first deputy, A. J. Steelman, have established headquarters in the Post Office building in Hoboken, and from there will wage their campaign for the enforcement of the dry law. They will be aided by the United States Marshal and by Mayor Patrick Griffin of Hoboken and Chief Patrick Hayes of the Hoboken Police Department. So far there have been no indications that the saloon keepers intend to disobey the order.

Stocks of liquors have been removed from all of the saloons that opened "soft" this morning, and removal is in progress from others which soon will open for the sale of soft drinks, cigars and sandwiches.

GIANT GIVES LIFE TO SAVE 2

Strength Holds Back Lift Settling on Weaker Mates.

Daniel J. Lynch was only 32 years old, but he was six feet tall and weighed more than 200 pounds—a muscular giant, fellow workers in the building at 44 West Fourth street, called him. As an engineer in the building he was into the elevator pit with two other workmen Friday afternoon to fix the elevator machinery. The elevator, out of commission, had been stopped at the first floor.

As the men leaned over the machine, working the elevator, unnoticed, began to settle down into the shaft. Moving slowly it reached the height of the heads before the men knew their danger. They shouted for help and Lynch braved himself, making a bridge of his body to protect the trapper men. The car was stopped as it was crushing them. The injuries that Lynch suffered caused his death yesterday at St. Vincent's Hospital. One of the other men suffered injuries to his spine and the third one a fracture of the collarbone. Lynch lived at 306 West 126th street.

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Christman	300.00	90.00
Wagner	275.00	95.00
Newman	275.00	105.00
Ellsworth	275.00	165.00
Fairbanks	275.00	180.00
Horace Waters	350.00	195.00
Estey	350.00	210.00
Brewster	325.00	215.00
Armstrong	325.00	220.00
Foster	300.00	225.00
Marshall & Wendell	350.00	265.00
Kranich & Bach	375.00	275.00
Steck	375.00	290.00
Haines Bros.	425.00	295.00
Chickering	550.00	325.00
Steinway	550.00	335.00
Haines Bros. Circassian	450.00	340.00
Chickering	550.00	375.00
Steinway	550.00	410.00

Used Knabe Grands

	Grade Price	Sale Price
Knabe Parlor Grand	\$1050.00	\$225.00
Knabe Baby Grand	950.00	340.00
Knabe Baby Grand	950.00	565.00
Knabe Baby Grand	950.00	580.00
Knabe Satinwood Mignonette	1050.00	590.00
Knabe Mignonette	800.00	625.00
Knabe Baby	1050.00	640.00
Knabe Baby Rosewood	875.00	650.00
Knabe Mignon	850.00	695.00
Knabe Grand Louis XVI	1250.00	925.00
ALSO A		
Kranich & Bach Grand	700.00	535.00
Mason & Hamlin	850.00	575.00
Chickering Baby Grand	800.00	625.00

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Stanley	500.00	370.00
Armstrong	600.00	395.00
Haines Bros.	750.00	540.00
Armstrong Player Grand	950.00	725.00

USED Knabe UPRIGHTS

	Grade Price	Sale Price
Knabe	\$550.00	\$310.00
Knabe	550.00	345.00
Knabe Circassian	500.00	385.00
Walnut	550.00	395.00
Knabe	600.00	410.00
Knabe Circassian	650.00	425.00
Walnut	550.00	440.00
Knabe Circassian	650.00	450.00
Knabe	650.00	465.00
Knabe Circassian	750.00	475.00
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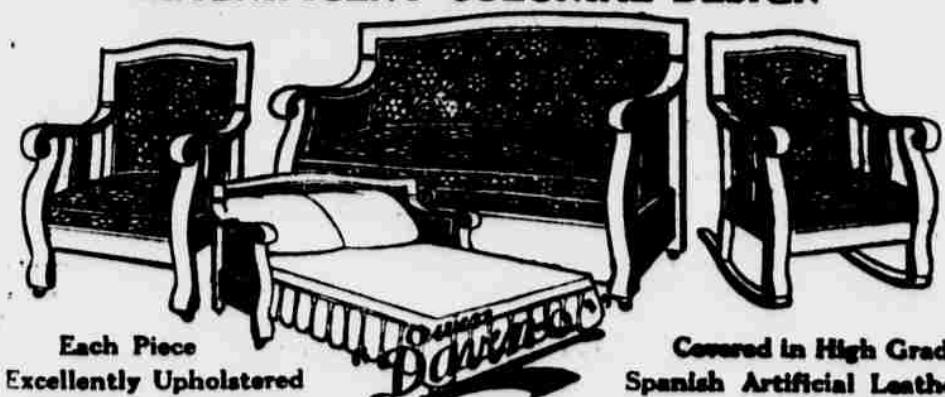
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